T hese two current events are indicative of the agreement on the forward march, although different in their own rights, and the tension created by the new generation of the Chinese leaders, the “big mouth.” In the 1980s, the “big mouth” was a term used by the East Asian public to describe politicians who were known for their loud, but generally meaningless, statements. It has been a common phenomenon in East Asian politics, where politicians are often criticized for making grandiose statements without实际行动.

In the current context, the “big mouth” refers to politicians who are making statements that are grandiose and often contradictory. For example, when the Chinese government announced its intention to make the renminbi a global currency, it was met with skepticism by the international community. The renminbi has been gaining in popularity in recent years, but its status as a major reserve currency is still in its infancy. The Chinese government has made it clear that it wants the renminbi to be used more widely in international trade and finance, but it has not yet taken concrete steps to make this happen.

Similarly, the Chinese government has been pushing for greater political freedom and democracy in Hong Kong, but it has not taken any concrete steps to implement these changes. The Chinese government has always been known for its authoritarian rule, and it is unlikely to change its stance on this issue.

In conclusion, the “big mouth” phenomenon is not new in East Asian politics. It has been a feature of the political landscape for decades. However, in the current context, it is more pronounced, and it is a reminder that the Chinese government is not acting according to the expectations of the international community.